



Using of the phrasal verbs in the Little Prince of Antoine de Saint-Exupery.

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we will discuss the essence of Antoine de Saint-Exupery's The Little Prince and the use of phrasal verbs in the English translation of the work, their contribution and importance to the charm of the work. Even today, despite the fact that all the facilities for language learning have been created, testing English students about phrasal verbs is one of the main problems in understanding their meanings and using them correctly. This article is about increasing and strengthening the knowledge of phrasal verbs by learning phrasal verbs by reading books in English that are easier for language learners to understand and read, especially for beginners. The famous writer's work "Little Prince" is loved all over the world and is written in French. The article used an English translation of the book.

Keywords:

Phrasal Verb, Definition, Antoine De Saint-Exupery, Little Prince, Meaning Of The Word.

Antoine de Saint-Exupery is a world-renowned and famous writer. His works have been translated into many languages around the world and have found their readers. His work The Little Prince was published in New York on April 6, 1943, and has been translated into 180 languages to date. This work will be translated into English by Catherine Woods, Michael Morpuge, Irene Testot-Feribot, Janet Hill, David Wilkinson. We can consider all of these translations to be perfect. This work has not lost its charm over the years. Antoine de Saint Exupery was born in Lyon, France in 1900 and grew up in an ancient aristocratic family. His parents called him Tonio. His favorite pastime was imagining while looking at fire, but at the same time he wrote novels in the imagination. At the age of 10 he studied at a college in Mann, in 1919 he entered the architectural department of the School of Art in Paris, and two years later, in 1921, he was drafted into the army. Unfortunately, on July 31, 1944, he made his last flight. But the great

writer and his works will remain in the hearts of people forever. In this article, we will explain the phrasal verbs(a phrase that combines a verb with a preposition or adverb or both and that functions as a verb whose meaning is different from the combines meanings of individual words) used in the author's famous work "The Little Prince". At the same time, we emphasize the importance of phrasal verbs in enhancing the essence of the work.

- 1) The grown-ups' response, this time, was to advise me to **lay aside** my drawings of boa constrictors, whether from the inside or the outside, and devote myself instead to geography, history, arithmetic and grammar. That is why, at the age of six, I **gave up** what might have been a magnificent career as a painter. I had been disheartened by the failure of my Drawing Number One and my Drawing Number Two.
- 2) Then I would never talk to that person about boa constrictors, or primeval

forests, or stars. I would **bring myself down** to his level.

3) Absurd as it might seem to me, a thousand miles from any human habitation and in

danger of death, I **took out of** my pocket a sheet of paper and my fountain-pen.

4) By this time my patience was exhausted, because I was in a hurry to start taking my engine apart. So I **toss off** this drawing.

5) He cried out, then:

"What! You **dropped down** from the sky?"

6) And the little prince **broke into** a lovely peal of laughter, which irritated me very much.

I like my misfortunes to be taken seriously.

7) You can imagine how my curiosity was aroused by this half-confidence about the "other planets." I made a great effort, therefore, to **find out** more on this subject.

8) Just so, you might say to them: "The proof that the little prince existed is that he was charming, that he laughed, and that he was **looking for** a sheep.

9) I **pointed out** to the little prince that baobabs were not little bushes, but, on the contrary, trees big as castles; and that even if he took a whole herd of elephants away with him, the herd would not **eat up** one single baobab.

10) You must see to it that you **pull up** regularly all the baobabs, at the very first moment when they can be distinguished from the rosebushes which they resemble so closely in their earliest youth. It is very tedious work

11) For a long time you had found your only entertainment in the quiet pleasure of **looking at** the sunset.

"I am very fond of sunsets. Come, let us go **look at** a sunset now."

12) Just so. Everybody knows that when it is noon in the United States the sun is **setting over** France.

13) Abruptly, without anything to **lead up to** it, and as if the question had been born of long and silent meditation on his problem, he demanded:

"A sheep--if it eats little bushes, does it eat flowers, too?"

14) At that instant I was saying to myself: "If this bolt still won't turn, I am going to **knock it out** with the hammer."

15) "Oh, no!" I cried. "No, no no! I don't believe anything. I answered you with the first thing that **came into** my head.

16) He **stared at** me, thunderstruck. "Matters of consequence!"

17) "The flower that you love is not in danger. I will draw you a muzzle for your sheep. I will draw you a railing to **put around** your flower. I will--"

18) The next planet was inhabited by a tippler. This was a very short visit, but it **plunged the little prince into** deep dejection.

19) "Ashamed of drinking!" The tippler brought his speech to an end, and **shut himself up** in an impregnable silence.

20) "Good morning. Why have you just **put out** your lamp?"

"Those are the orders," replied the lamplighter. "Good morning."

Here are some of the phrasal verbs listed in the book above, and by reading this book we will learn about phrasal verbs, their meaning and use, which make it easier to learn a language and especially one of the most problematic topics. The meaning of the phrasal verbs used in the book can be understood from the table below.

Nº	Phrasal verbs	The meaning of the phrasal verbs
1	lay aside	To place something to one side, to keep something for special or future use: to reserve or save something
2	give up	Stop an attempt, surrender: offer oneself as a prisoner, stop doing or having something
3	bring down	To cause to fall by or as if by shooting, to carry a total forward
4	take out of	To remove an amount of money from a larger amount, especially as a payment, replace
5	tossed off	To produce something quickly and without much effort, to drink

		quickly
6	drop down	Fall or descend to a lower place
7	break into	Enter or open a place, vehicle, or container forcibly, especially for the purposes odd theft, interrupt a conversation
8	find out	Discover a fact or piece of information
9	look for	Direct one`s gaze toward someone or something or in a specified direction, think of or regard in a specified way
10	point out	Direct someone`s gaze or attention towards, especially by extending one`s finger
11	eat up	Eat all of something, use resources or time in very large quantities
12	pull up	Come to a halt, increase the altitude of an aircraft
13	look at	Move eyes to see someone or something, think about something carefully, read something, examine something, used for giving an example
14	set over	Assign, transfer, convey To place or rest something above or on top of the something else
15	lead up to	To occur in the time that comes before To come before and help to cause
16	knock it out	To cause them to become unconscious or to go to sleep
17	come into	inherit
18	stare at	To look steadily at, often used figuratively for something that should be apparent
19	put around	To tell a lot of people something that is not true
20	plunge into	To start suddenly start doing something with energy and enthusiasm, but sometimes without thinking about it first
21	shut himself up	To stop talking, often used as an order as a rude way of telling somebody to stop talking To keep someone in a small area for a specific purpose
22	put out	To cause someone trouble, extra work, Stop something burning Offer something to people Publish something Defeat Make someone unconscious

The phrasal verbs mentioned in the book above and some of their meanings are given. Reading such books will make it easier to understand and memorize the original meanings of phrasal verbs. This can be a time-consuming process but very effective. Students who learn the verbs in this way will not quickly forget the meaning of the verbs and will not have difficulty using them in the active dictionary.

Conclusion: By reading the book, phrasal verbs make it easier to learn a foreign language, and this method is even more convenient.

Many beginners may have difficulty memorizing phrasal verbs, but by reading the book and reading the phrasal verbs in it through their meanings, even beginners can quickly learn phrasal verbs and use them actively in everyday life. Learning the language itself and memorizing the words in it does not pose a challenge through this method. This method makes the language learning process more enjoyable and has been a great help in making the most of your time.

If we apply the habit of reading an interesting book in English to our daily lives, our level of

language proficiency will increase. Reading a book not only improves speech, but it also enhances all the skills in a person and arouses interest in literature. In short, people who learn a language through the method proposed above not only learn the language, but also increase their other abilities and broaden their worldview.

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